THE

NEW-ENGLAND CHRONICLE: OR, ESSEX GAZETTE.

VOL. VIII. NUMB. 371.

From THURSDAY, *August* 31, to THURSDAY, *September* 7, 1775.

CAMBRIDGE: Printed by SAMUEL and EBENEZER HALL, at their Office in Stoughton-Hall, HARVARD-COLLEGE.

The following has been omitted several Weeks for Want of Room.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31. 1775.

THE several Assemblies of NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA and VIRGINIA, having referred to the Congress a resolution of the House of Commons of GREAT-BRITAIN, which resolution is in these words:

Lunæ, 20° die Feb. 1775.

The House in a Committee on the American papers. Motion made and question proposed,

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court of any of his Majesty's provinces, or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court, or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposeable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect of such province or colony to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any further duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

The Congress took the said resolution into consideration, and are thereupon of opinion,

That the colonies of America are intitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of giving and granting their own money; that this involves a right of deliberating whether they will make any gift, for what purposes it shall be made, and what shall be its amount; and that it is a high breach of this privilege for any body of men, extraneous to their constitutions, to prescribe the purposes for which money shall be levied on them, to take to themselves the authority of judging of their conditions, circumstances and situations, and of determining the amount of the contribution to be levied.

That as the colonies possess a right of appropriating their gifts, so are they intitled at all times to enquire into their application, to see that they be not wasted among the venal and corrupt, for the purpose of undermining the civil rights of the givers, nor yet be diverted to the support of standing armies, inconsistent with their freedom and subversive of their quiet. (1) To propose therefore, as this resolution does, that the monies given by the colonies shall be subject to the disposal of parliament alone, is to propose that they shall relinquish this right of enquiry, and put it in the power of others to render their gifts ruinous, in proportion as they are liberal.

That this privilege of giving or of withholding our monies is an important barrier against the undue exertion of prerogative, which, if left altogether without controul, may be exercised to our great oppression; and all history shews how efficacious is its intercession for redress of grievances and re-establishment of rights, and how improvident it would be to part with so powerful a mediator.

We are of opinion that the proposition contained in this resolution is unreasonable and insidious; unreasonable, because if we decline to accede to it, we declare without reservation, we will purchase the favour of Parliament, not knowing at the same time at what price they will please to estimate their favour; it is insidious, because individual colonies, having bid and bidden again, till they find the avidity of the seller too great for all their powers to satisfy, are then to return into opposition, divided from their sister colonies, whom the minister will have previously detached by a grant of easier terms, or by an artful procrastination of a definitive answer.

That the suspension of the exercise of their pretended power of taxation being expressly made commensurate with the continuance of our gifts, these must be perpetual to make that so. Whereas no experience has shewn that a gift of perpetual revenue secures a perpetual return of duty or of kind disposition. On the contrary, the parliament itself, wisely attentive to this observation, are in the established practice of granting their supplies from year to year only.

Desirous and determined as we are to consider in the most dispassionate view every seeming advance towards a reconciliation made by the British parliament, let our brethren of Britain reflect what would have been the sacrifice to men of free spirits had even fair terms been proffered, as these insidious proposals were with circumstances of insult and defiance. A proposition to give our money, accompanied with large fleets and armies, seems addressed to our fears rather than to our freedom. With what patience would Britons have received articles of treaty from any power on earth, when borne on the point of a bayonet by military plenipotentiaries? (2)

We think the attempt unnecessary to raise upon us by force or by threats our proportional contribution to the common defence, when all know, and themselves acknowledge we have fully contributed, whenever called upon to do so in the character of freemen.

We are of opinion it is not just that the colonies should be required to oblige themselves to other contributions, while Great-Britain possesses a monopoly of their trade. This of itself lays them under heavy contribution. To demand, therefore, additional aids in the form of a tax, is to demand the double of their equal proportion, if we are to contribute equally with the other parts of the empire, let us equally with them enjoy free commerce with the whole world. But while the restrictions on our trade shut to us the resources of wealth, is it just we should bear all other burthens equally with those to whom every resource is open?

We conceive that the British Parliament has no right to intermeddle with our provisions for the support of civil government, or administration of justice. The provisions we have made are such as please ourselves, and are agreeable to our own circumstances; they answer the substantial purposes of government, and of justice, and other purposes than these should not be answered. We do not mean that our people should be burthened with oppressive taxes, to provide sinecures for the idle or the wicked, under colour of providing for a civil list. While Parliament pursue their plan of civil government within their own jurisdiction, we also hope to pursue ours without molestation.

We are of opinion the proposition is altogether unsatisfactory, because it imports only a suspension of the mode, not a renunciation of the pretended right to tax us; because too it does not propose to repeal the several acts of Parliament passed for the purposes of restraining the trade, and altering the form of government of one of our colonies; extending the boundaries and changing the government of Quebec, enlarging the jurisdiction of the courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, taking from us the rights of trial by a jury of the vicinage, in cases affecting both life and property, transporting us into other countries, to be tried for criminal offences, exempting, by mock-trial, the murderers of Colonists from punishment, and quartering soldiers on us in times of profound peace. (10) Nor do they renounce the power of suspending our own legislatures, (11) and of legislating for us themselves in all cases whatsoever. (4) On the contrary, to shew they mean no discontinuance of injury, they pass acts at the very time of holding out this proposition for restraining the commerce and fisheries of the provinces of New-England, and for interdicting the trade of other colonies with all foreign nations and with each other. This proves unequivocally they mean not to relinquish the exercise of indiscriminate legislation over us. (4)

Upon the whole, this proposition seems to have been held up to the world, to deceive it into a belief that there was nothing in dispute between us but the *mode* of levying taxes; and that the Parliament having now been so good as to give up this, the colonies are unreasonable if not perfectly satisfied: Whereas, in truth, our adversaries still claim a right of demanding *ad libitum*, and of taxing us themselves to the full amount of their demands, if we do not comply to it. This leaves us without any thing we can call property. But, what is of more importance, and what in this proposal they keep out of sight, as if no such point was now in contest between us, they still claim a right to alter our charters (5) and established laws, and leave us without any security for our lives or liberties. The proposition seems also to have been calculated more particularly to lull into fatal security our well affected fellow-subjects on the other side the water, till time shall be given for the operation of those arms, (3) which a British Minister pronounced would infallibly reduce the "cowardly" sons of America to unreserved submission. But when the world reflects how inadequate to justice are these vaunted terms; when it attends to the rapid and bold succession of injuries, which, during a course of eleven years, have been aimed at these colonies; when it reviews the pacific and respectful expostulations which, during that whole time, were the sole arms we opposed to them; when it observes that our complaints were either not heard at all, or were answered with new and accumulated injury; when it recollects that the Minister himself on an early occasion declared, "that he would never treat with America, till he brought her to his feet," (14) and that an avowed partisan of Ministry has more lately denounced against us the dreadful sentence, (15) "*Delenda est Carthago*," that it was done in the presence of a British Senate, and being unreproved by them, (16) must be taken to be their own sentiment (especially as the purpose has already in part been carried into execution, by their treatment of Boston, (17) and burning of Charlestown;) when it considers the great armaments with which they have invaded us, (3) and the circumstances of cruelty with which these have commenced and prosecuted hostilities; (12) when these things we say, are laid together, and attentively considered, can the world be deceived into an opinion that we are unreasonable, or can it hesitate to believe with us, that nothing but our own exertions may defeat the ministerial sentence of death or abject submission.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, August 24. 1775.

ALL Persons who have furnished Necessaries to, or have any Demands on the late general Hospital for the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, are desired to bring or send their Accounts to the Subscribers, on or before the 24th of September next, that they may be laid before the General Court for a Settlement.

ISAAC FOSTER jun. } Surgeons.
JOHN WARREN, }

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of JEREMIAH LEE, late of Marblehead, in the County of Essex, Esquire, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to MARTHA LEE and JOSEPH LEE of Marblehead, or NATHANIEL TRACY of Newbury-Port, Administrators and Administrators of said Estate, or to their Attorney, Mr. STEPHEN SEWALL, now residing in Marblehead. All Persons indebted to he Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to the Administratrix and Administrators, or to their Attorney.

Marblehead, July 2, 1775. (1m.)

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(1) See Indexes, under Towns, Country, Assembly, Represent.—Petitions, addresses, &c. (14) See North's Speech, pa. 399. vol. 2. (15) The Van, see pa. 696. (16) See index, under Town of Boston. (17) See pa. 754. (18) See Battle Concord pa. 729. &c. (19) See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

(3) See index under Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, (4) See index under Congress Continental. V. see page 714. (5) See Act page 735, Vol. 1, on molest. pa. 9, Vol. 2. V. see on the regulation of Trade page 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 685, 1228. & see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Vol. 2. Four Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (1) See index, under standing, Army. (2) See index under Memorial. (3) See index under Army British. (4) See declaratory act pa. 524. (5) See Act, pa. 499, 721. (12) See Act, pa. 721.

(6) See Act, altering the Charter, pa. 532. (7) See Quebec Act, pa. 569. (8) See indexes, under Admiralty vice Courts of. (9) See Act against burning Kings Ships, pa. 176. (10) See murder Act, pa. 509. & Billeting Act, pa. 546. (11) See Suspension Act, New York Act, pa. 768. Vol. 1.

(10) See indexes, under men of war. (11) pa. 788. (14) pa. 788 796 (2) See index under Army of the United Colonies. (13) See index, under Congress Proceedings (15) See Index of names Hutchinson. (16) see our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

To General BURGOYNE.

ALTHOUGH the intercourse between yourself and General Lee is closed, you will permit an American, who is a Stranger to you both, and has never seen either of the armies in which you command, to address you, Sir, on the interesting subject of your late correspondence.

From the time of the conquest to the revolution, the history of England affords innumerable instances, of the people struggling for their rights, and the sovereigns tenacious of assumed prerogatives, but the power of taxing themselves was the privilege, of which our common ancestors were particularly jealous.

The present controversy between Great-Britain and the colonies originated from the question, whether the British Commons have a right to give and grant our monies without our consent. For the question you have urged as a principle of the constitution, the supremacy of the King in parliament. Against it, the colonists have adduced another principle which in the words of Sir Edward Coke is this, "It is against the franchises of the land, for freemen to be taxed but by their own consent." (1) Modern parliaments with a kingly fondness for prerogative, have winked the latter principle out of sight, though their predecessors, the Commons of England, resolutely contended for it in the beginning of the reign of Charles the first, when as you allow, they resisted to vindicate and restore the constitution. In opposition to the unjust claim of the crown to impose taxes, the House of Commons in the third year of that prince voted, "That every freeman has, by ancient and indubitable right, the absolute and entire property of his own estate;" and both Houses, by the petition of right presented to his Majesty in the same year, "pray, that no man hereafter be compelled, to make or yield, any gift, loan, benevolence, tax or such like charge, without common consent by act of parliament." (2)

These immortal Whigs, as you call them, thought the consent of those who were to pay the money, indispensably necessary to a legal tax; and upon this principle, the speeches of their leaders and the petition itself prove, they grounded their demand. (3)

In the first year of the long parliament (at which time you extol their patriotism and resistance) the Commons, Mr. Hume informs us, revived the pretensions with regard to tonnage and poundage, and adds, "the levying these duties, as formerly, without consent of parliament, and even increasing them at pleasure, was such an incongruity in a free constitution, when the people, by their fundamental privileges, cannot be taxed but by their own consent, as could no longer be endured by those jealous patrons of liberty." If their resistance was justifiable and virtuous, is not our's so? Are the claims of the British parliament less dangerous to the Americans, than those of Charles I. were to the people of England? He was under no temptation to lay heavier burthens on one part of his subjects than another----you have self-interest held up as a motive to oppress us.

But we are denied the right of resistance if other means of redress can be obtained----We have often presented petitions, which (because they called in question the right of parliament to tax us) were stiled undutiful and were rejected, or if received were treated with neglect. (3) If you can tell of any other peaceable means of redress, in the name of humanity let us know it. Certainly you can't with us to apply to parliament and say---We indeed have no voice in your appointment and no influence in your counsels, nevertheless you have a right to dispose of us and all we have at pleasure, but we implore your mercy to continue to us the enjoyments of life.----This, Sir, is not the language of Freemen, and the Americans therefore have never learnt to speak it----Could we be base enough to act so slavish a part, your resentment might cease, but must be succeeded by contempt.

The landed men in England, who have long borne burthens for America, you say, are against us. The last war indeed began on this continent, but are we on that account to bear any more than our proportion of its expence? As well might the logwood cutters in the Bay of Campeachy be charged with the burthens of the war before it, because a dispute between those logwood cutters and the Spanish guards coast gave birth to that war.

Before the last rupture with the French, the conduct of that people both in the East-Indies and America, evinced their design to distroy the trade of Britain. Their line of forts from Canada to the Mississippi was calculated to monopolize the fur trade---Your interest was struck at---The views of both crowns were the extension and security of their fishery and commerce---Great-Britain prevailed and then recognized in the most honourable terms, the zeal and efforts of the Colonies, however mean spirited she may think them now---She had not then in contemplation the design to protect our property from the French, that she might of rewards seize it herself, without our consent. Such a design would have been inconsistent with the spirit of magnanimity which inspired her councils and repugnant to every principle of honour and justice.

You say we deny the right of British legislation to impose taxes and consequently struggle for total independency. This argument is unkind and fallacious---unkind, as every assembly and congress on the continent has disowned the intention---and fallacious, because the proposition is particular and the consequence general.---May not one person or community be dependant on another without being totally dependant? If in Great-Britain the constitution is free and limited and the Colonies are intitled to equal freedom; is it not impossible that their dependance ought to be absolute and without limitation. Ireland has long felt her dependence without owning the power in question, and the Americans have been affectionate and loyal in such a situation, more than 130 years.---When you first made and they opposed your claim of right to taxation, they thought no more of independance than the parliament in 1628 thought of beheading King Charles; they would now esteem it a most unfortunate event, and nothing but a settled habit of cruelty in the mother can make the child forget its filial duty.

King Charles at first denied to the people their ancient rights---the high sense he entertained of his own dignity, would not readily permit him to correct mistakes.---The passions of the people were inflamed.---They afterwards denied to him his just prerogatives and even abolished the regal power. In civil contests there is a keenness of animosity unfelt in foreign wars---The voice of reason is less regarded and the tenderest feelings of the soul change to envenom'd hate.

That some attempt to bring about an accommodation of the present dispute, may be attended with success equal to the benevolence of the design, is the most ardent wish of

A COUNTRYMAN.

By several Vessels arrived at New-York and Philadelphia, from England, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 15.

A Proclamation is expected hourly to be issued out, as was in the rebellion of 1745, declaring it to be high treason to correspond with, or to lend any assistance whatever to the Americans, whilst they continue in the actual state of rebellion.

June 17. Nothing can more evince the utility of the Colonies to the Mother Country, than that in less than twelve months, three millions of bushels of wheat have been exported from the Continent to England alone, besides flour.

Insurance is advanced ten per cent. on ships outward-bound to America.

We hear that the Cabinet is much agitated with contrary opinions, since the last dispatches from America; Lord North is for conciliatory measures, the Bloomsbury party all bluster; while the cunning Lord R——d is for withdrawing the troops from Boston, and blocking up all their harbours, so as entirely to destroy their trade.—Which of these measures is most salutary, or which is likeliest to be pursued, time only must determine.

June 20. No more troops, we are assured, will be sent to America, till the resolutions agreed to in Congress are known on this side the water.

A correspondent about the Court, of good intelligence, sends us the following information.—"The General officers are fraught with full powers to give and take:—The mode of taxation is to be changed into that of requisition; and the acts of parliament are to hang over the heads of the Americans, to procure a due observance of the terms."

The Ministry are alarmed at the present powerful military force of Spain, and seem determined to put Ireland into a proper state of defence; for which purpose, it is asserted, four Hanoverian regiments will very shortly be sent thither.

June 22. The opinion of one of the cabinet council at their last meeting on American affairs was delivered in the following words: "I should "be for withdrawing the troops, blocking up their "ports, and leaving them to starve among themselves, in time, but that our merchants on this "side would be losers of two millions in arrears."

Yesterday five frigates, viz. the Milford, Capt. Braithwaite; the Solebay, Capt. Bellow; the Lizard, Capt. Hamilton; the Actæon, Capt. Atkins; and the Arethusa, Capt. Moutry; were put into commission by the lords of the admiralty, as were also the Hawke and Beaver sloops.

Four vessels of a light construction, and fast sailers, are taken into the service of Government, which are to be employed in carrying dispatches to and from America.

Government are hiring transports in order to send more troops to America. (7)

The Cabinet, it is confidently reported, is rent into parties, but it is believed that firm decisive measures will prevail, as those, after several days consultation and deliberation, seem to be most favoured by a great Personage. *the King.*

A snow that arrived yesterday in the river, it is said, brings advice, that the grand Spanish fleet had altered their course, and instead of stretching for the coast of Africa, seemed to stand over for the Streights of Gibraltar with every sail set.

Imported this week from America 24,150 bushels of wheat, 3255 barrels of flour, and 90 bushels of Indian corn; from Wismar 2640 bushels of wheat, and from Ireland 199 sacks of flour.

June 24. At the court held this day at Guildhall, Mr. Maskall read an address, remonstrance, and petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery to his Majesty, couched in terms of the severest censure on the Ministry, as having embroiled us in a civil war, and beseeching his Majesty to dismiss them for ever from his presence, when the address was approved; but it was resolved, that it should be presented only to the King on his throne; and the sheriffs were ordered to wait on his Majesty to know when he will receive it on the throne.

Portsmouth, June 19. This morning Sir Peter Parker, of the Royal Oak man of war, gave the signal for all the ships at Spithead to prepare for sailing; and we hear that next Friday morning, if the wind permits, they will all get under sail.—It is supposed they are bound for America. (10)

Bristol, June 24. Upwards of 4000 barrels of flour, and a large quantity of wheat, have, during the course of this week, been bought up here for government, for the use of the troops in America.

THE Publication in the Essex Gazette, printed the 14th Instant, signed "Joseph Bates, Chairman of said Committee," requires this Piece of Justice to the Publick, and to my Character, that some of the Facts therein mentioned be rightly stated. The customary Price of Salt was 4s. per Bushel, till July last, when the Price of Carting was necessarily raised 5d. or 6d. for Want of Loading to carry down, and near all the Salt I have had on Hand ever since has cost 3s. 7d. 1-5th per Bushel, delivered here, and the Price complained of is 4s. 3d. 1-5th, so that the Advance is 8d. making no Allowance for the Casks to contain it, Waste, &c. I have had Licence to retail Rum, only since November last, my Price has been 2s. 6d. 2-5ths per Gallon till July last, when I raised it to 2s. 8d. which has been the customary Price here for several Years, the Excise on it being 2d. The customary Price of common Fish is 2d. a 3d. per Pound; this of mine is Spring merchantable Fish, equal in Quality to what the Army is supplied with at 7os. per Quintal, and my Price for it is 3d. per Pound.——As for what passed in February and March last, see a Vote of the Town at the annual Meeting, March 13, viz. "Voted to accept of the Committee of Inspection's Report, with Respect to the two Shopkeepers, and that the Town is satisfied with said Shopkeepers." This I can fully prove is the true State of the Case, and I hereby challenge this Committee and the whole World, to produce any Evidence to the contrary. Their Publication however absurd, is less strange, since it appears that two, the most leading Men of the Committee, have declared against the present Proceedings of the united American Colonies, as being imprudent, and that we had better have complied with the Requisitions of the British Parliament. Upon Principles (it seems) not unlike this, the Committee has proceeded in the most arbitrary and obstinate Manner, to publish the said Piece, utterly refusing, after repeated Entreaties, to submit to a Hearing of the Case before any other Committee. Now I desire all People, both "good" and bad, to treat this Committee and their Publications as they deserve.

New Ipswich, August 30, 1775. DAVID HILLS.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES,

August 22d, 1775.

RESOLVED and Ordered, That all and every Person and Persons, in this Colony, possessed in behalf of any Town or District of any duplicate of Receipts, given by *Henry Gardner*, Esq; since his first appointment by the Councils of this Colony, to the Office of Receiver-General, for the same, testifying his Receipt of any Sum of Money as the Province Tax, or part of the Province Tax, set on any Town, or District, for any Year now past, do, as soon as may be, transmit and lodge in the Office of the Secretary of this Colony, lately appointed, by the Council, such duplicate whereof he is possessed as aforesaid, and that every Constable or Collector, or other person, who may be possessed of any receipt of any such Monies, whereof a duplicate was not given, is hereby directed and required to procure a Copy of such Receipt to be made, and to be examined by the Clerk of the Town where he resides, in this Colony, and certified by the same Town-Clerk to be a true Copy, and the Person so possessed of such single Receipts, to transmit the said Copy, with such Certificates thereon, as soon as may be, to the Secretary's Office aforesaid: And that every such Town-Clerk, who may be applied to, to make such Examination and Certificate, is hereby required to do the same; and the said Secretary is hereby ordered to keep all such Duplicates and Copies as may be transmitted to him, in the most careful and safe Manner, to be improved by this Colony in settling their Accounts with their said Receiver-General.

This RESOLVE to be published in the Cambridge, Watertown and Worcester Papers. Sent up for Concurrence,

JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

August 22, 1775. In Council read and concurred.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Secretary.

Consented to,

James Otis,	*Benjamin Lincoln,*
W. Sever,	*Eldad Taylor,*
B. Greenleaf,	*M. Farley,*
W. Spooner,	*S. Holton,*
Caleb Cushing,	*Jabez Fisher,*
Joseph Gerrish,	*Cha. Chauncy,*
J. Winthrop,	*Enoch Freeman,*
John Whitcomb.	

A true Copy. Attest. PEREZ MORTON, Dep. Sec'y.

WE the Subscribers declare that in signing the Letter to Governor Hutchinson, (14) of the 11th of February, 1774. lately published, it was the farthest from our Intentions to injure or offend our Town or Country, or to signify our Approbation of those Acts of Parliament which are unjustly and justly odious to America. We really thought Governor Hutchinson was a Friend to his Country, and hoped he would have endeavoured, when in England, to obtain a Redress of our Grievances, and are sorry to find ourselves mistaken. We detest the Thought of knowingly countenancing or encouraging an Enemy to our once happy Constitution. Did we then been convinced that he was one, as we now are, we should never have signed that Letter. (14) We further declare that it has always been our Determination to observe the Association and Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses, and hope this Declaration will be satisfactory to the Public, whose Favour we shall always think ourselves happy in deserving.

Enoch Ilsley,
Thos. Bradbury,
Tho's Sandford,
Falmouth, Sept. 1, 1775. *John Kent,*
Simeon Mayo,
Moses Shattuck.

I The Subscriber, one of the Signers of a Letter to Governor Hutchinson, bearing Date February 10th, 1774. lately published in the News-Papers, do solemnly declare to the Publick, that I consider and always have considered the ministerial Plan of taxing America without her Consent, as unconstitutional and oppressive; that I heartily approve of the present Mode of defending ourselves against the Violence of ministerial Troops; that I have cheerfully obeyed all the Resolves of the Continental and Provincial Congresses; that I now consider said Hutchinson, as one of the greatest Enemies of our once happy charter'd Rights; and had he then appeared to me in the Light that he has since, I should not have signed said Letter. (14) I further declare, that I did not disapprove of the Sentiments of the Resolves of the Town of Falmouth, which the Letter refers to, only of certain Reflections on Persons, which then appeared to me needless and imprudent; and which I then publickly objected to, therefore I hope to be still considered as a Friend to the Liberties of America, and that the candid Publick will forgive my Error, in signing said Letter. (14)

BENJ. TITCOMB.

THE Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Alfred being applied to, by Complaint, sundry Times and from sundry Persons, against SIMON BAXTER, of said Alfred, he being inimical to his Country in a most dangerous Manner; accordingly having appointed Friday, 18th of Aug. Inst. for a Time to examine into the Matter, and after having served a Citation upon said Baxter to attend and answer to any Allegation that might be laid against him on that Account; accordingly being met with the Town in general and a Number of Persons from adjacent Towns, went into a full Hearing of said Matter, and after hearing the Evidences against said Baxter, with his own Declaration, which was, that he would victual Gage's Army, had he an Opportunity, with sundry other open and dangerous Declarations, against the Peace and Good of the Country, under the present unhappy Situation.——Therefore determined, with the Advice of all present, that the said Simon Baxter's Conduct has been, and still his avowed Principles by his open and dangerous Declaration before this Body, is highly inimical, &c. and adjudge that the said Baxter be confined to his Farm in Alfred, and that he give up his Arms, and that all Persons be cautioned to withhold Commerce and Dealings with him the said Baxter, until the Advice of three adjacent Towns, by their Committee, be known, which shall be immediately called in.

NATH'L PRENTICE, } Committee
Alfred, Aug. 18, 1775. OLIVER SHEPARD, } of
SIMON BROOKS, } Inspection.

N. B. Notwithstanding the aforegoing Determination, the said Simon Baxter is deserted and gone off from the Town of Alfred, and it is suspected that he the said Simon Baxter is gone off with Contempt, and upon some bad Design against his Country; therefore all Persons, Friends to the Country, are desired to take Notice and beware of the said Offender, that he may be brought to a Sense of his Duty.

NATH'L PRENTICE, } Committee
OLIVER SHEPARD, } of
SIMON BROOKS, } Inspection.

STRAYED or stolen, a dark red MARE, about 8 Years old, middling sized, has a white Spot or two on her Shoulders, a ring Bone on each hind Foot, paces and trots.——Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to Lieut. Nathaniel Nichols, in Capt. Job Cushing's Company, in General Heath's Regiment, at Fort No. 2, in Cambridge, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of ROBERT TURNER, late of Boston, Mariner, deceased, are desired to exhibit their Accounts, in order for Settlement: And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to CUTHBERT ENGLESBY, of Baltimore-

(1) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Vol. 2. (2) See petition of right, page 876, Vol. 2. (3) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Vol. 2 (4) See pa. 849. (5) See Resolves, &c. of the Country, Army of the United Colonies, &c. (9) See indexes, under Petitions (4) See pa. 849. (6) See list of our Rights, pa. 1089, 1228. (7) See index, under Army British (8) pa. 801. (16) See the same pa. 1033 (Vol. 2. (17) See pa. 606. (18) See index, under Congress, Continental.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

On Tuesday intelligence was received here from Generals Washington and Wooster, that a number of transports, with some men of war (about 20 sail in all) on the 22d sailed from Boston on a secret expedition, supposed to be for fresh provision, and that it was probable they would attempt a landing from the Sound, on Long-Island, about Montang Point, or perhaps further down as low as Queen's County, Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing, every place ought to be on their guard. The King-Fisher sloop of war, with several cutters was observed to be reconnoitering the north side of Long-Island, and was followed by 4 topsail vessels, who as they went through the road fired a signal gun.

Capt. Jenkins who left Quebec the 21st July informs, that the Canadians seemed well pleased with the proceedings of the Colonies; that he understood they had received and highly approved of Letter sent them by the Continental Congress---That Ship Bread was 5 Dollars per Ct. White Bread 3l. Wheat 6s. per Bushel---That 6 or 7 Transports were loaded with Provisions for Boston, and one of 500 Tons had sailed---The Inhabitants uneasy, apprehending a Scarcity---The Garrison in a poor state of Defence, not more than 25 Regulars in it. Governor Carlton had taken most of the Cannon to mount on the floating Batteries at St. John's---That it was told he had not with him above 5 or 600 Men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to goal for refusing to take up arms against the colonies---That there was only one Vessel of War, the Gaspee Brig---That he saw a Letter from a Serjeant of the Regulars at St. John's, to his Wife in Quebec, informing her that he was so busy in building floating Batteries to retake the Fort from the Yankies, that he had not had his Cloaths off in a Fortnight.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 28.

"The Nautilus took a schooner last week from St. Eustatia; she belonged to Mr. Samuel Mifflin. She is gone off with her. She also made seizure of a shallop laden with coffee, taken out of another vessel which has escaped. I wish she would make her appearance before this town, you should soon have a good account of her."

The following are Copies of Letters sent to the Mayor of this City by Capt. Vandeput, of the Asia Man of War, the first and second Day after his firing upon the City.

ASIA, August 24. 1775.

"After the event of last Night I think it necessary to inform you, that having *Information* that it was intended by some people in New-York to take away the guns from the battery, which, as stores belonging to the King, it was my duty to protect. I sent a boat to lie near the shore, to watch their motions; soon after 12, they began to move the guns from the battery, which being observed by the officer in the boat, left his station to come on board to inform me thereof, but being perceived from the shore, he was fired upon by a great many musketry, by which one of the men in the boat was shot dead.---My duty called upon me to repel an attack of this sort, as well as to defend the guns, which occasioned me to fire upon the battery. I acquaint you with this, that the people of the town may not imagine it is my intention to do them any hurt, which I wish as much as possible to avoid; but if they will persist in behaving in such a manner as to make their safety and my duty incompatible, the mischiefs that may arise must lie at their doors, and not mine. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT."

"To the Mayor and Magistrates of New-York."

ASIA, August 24. 1775.

"Gentlemen,

"Whereas a boat belonging to his Majesty's Ship Asia, (under my command) was between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fired upon by a number of people, from the walls of the City; by which firing one man in the said boat was shot dead. And whereas his Majesty's Cannon mounted upon the walls, were about that time, and afterwards taken off from thence; the perpetrators of which are guilty of the crimes expressed in the Statutes for such offences; this is to require at the hands of the magistrates, due satisfaction for these high misdemeanours; as I must otherwise look upon these acts, not as acts of rioters, but as done by the whole community. I wrote a letter to you this morning, to which I have not received any answer; I must therefore inform you, that if you do not think proper to send me some answer to this, as soon as may reasonable be expected, I shall look upon your silence as a negative to my Requisition, and shall take such measures as may seem necessary to me accordingly. I am, &c.

G. VANDEPUT.

To the Mayor and principal Magistrates.

"ASIA, N. River, August 25, 1775.

"SIR,

"As I received a letter from you last Night, in which you said that you would this morning send me an explicit answer to my former letters. As you certainly have had sufficient time to make every necessary enquiry, I am to desire you will send me your answer upon the Receipt of this.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

To W. Hicks, Esq; G. VANDEPUT."

"ASIA, N. River, August 25, 1775.

"SIR,

"I have just now received your's; in return to which I am to acquaint you that the Musket fired from our Boat, was fired as a signal towards the Ship, and not at the battery, as the people in the boat will likewise make their affidavits of. You say you are at a loss to account how my duty could oblige me to fire upon the city, in defence of those guns, in the seat of civil government; and you add, that you can neither account for my inducement, half an hour after the return of the boats and the removal of the cannon, for firing a broadside at the city at large. You surely cannot doubt its being my duty to defend every part of the King's stores, wherever they may be: For this purpose I fired upon the battery, as the only means to prevent the intentions of the people employed in removing the guns. For a considerable time I thought they had desisted from their purpose, till their huzzaing and their firing from the walls upon the ship, convinced me to the contrary; this occasioned the broadside to be fired, not at the city at large, but as the most effectual method to prevent their persisting in their pursuit, which it were impossible I could tell they had effected. I have no more to add, but that I shall persist in doing what I know to be my duty: In the doing which I shall, if possible, avoid doing Hurt to any one.

I am, Sir, your humble servant.

To W. Hicks, Esq; G. VANDEPUT."

NEW-LONDON, September 1.

Wednesday Morning a Tender chased two small Sloops into Stonington Harbour, who had a Number of People on Board bound to Block Island, and they had but just Time to get on Shore before the Tender came in, and after making a Pass they came close along side of Capt. Denison's Wharf, and discharged a full Broadside into the Stores, Houses, &c. and sailed out again, and in a little Time returned with the Rose Man of War, and another Tender, and as soon as the Rose could get her Broadside to bear on the Town she began a very heavy Fire, also the Tenders, who were under Sail, and continued Firing the whole Day, with very little Intermission; during the Time a Flag was sent off from the Shore, desiring Capt. Wallace, commander of the Rose, to let them know what he meant by firing on the Town? His Answer was, that he did it in his own Defence. We have one Man mortally wounded, and the Houses, Stores, &c. very much shattered. Yesterday Morning they sailed out and anchored at the North-Side of the West-End of Fisher's-Island, where they remain at this Publication. There were Five or six People Killed on board the Tenders, by the Inhabitants who assembled and were under Arms the whole Day. They have carried off a Schooner loaded with Molasses, belonging to Patuxet, in Providence, from the West-Indies, and the two small Sloops that landed the People.

NEWPORT, September 4.

A Sloop was lately carried into Boston, with live-Stock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiser, which vessel and cargo was condemned in Boston as forfeited; the Captain of which last Boston last Tuesday, and informs, that transgressors were carried into Boston dead, the Sunday before, who had been killed by the rifle men before going to the American camp, on Saturday night, the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants and the minister's troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston, fit for duty, and the same number of Bunker's hill.

CAMBRIDGE, September 7.

The People of New-Hampshire are building a strong Fort on Pierce's Island, in Piscataqua River, in order to prevent their Capital, the Town of Portsmouth, from being attacked by the piratical Ships of War, which now infest this Coast.

We hear that a young Gentleman lately from England, a Volunteer in Gage's Army, and one or two more, were killed in the Enemy's floating Battery, which was sunk, the Beginning of last Week, by our Battery at Temple's Farm. (3)

One of the Enemy's Serjeants having ventured out a Canning, was taken Prisoner at Malden last Tuesday. (3)

Governor Wentworth has left his Retreat at the Mouth of Piscataqua River, and taken Refuge in Boston. (4)

It is said the Enemy since we began our Works on Plow'd-Hill, have thrown from their several Batteries above 300 Shells, not one of which has occasioned the least Hurt to a single Man in our Army. (3)

A Party of the Enemy, who came out last Saturday, with a Design to throw up a Battery or Intrenchment near where Mr. Brown's House lately stood, on Boston Neck, were drove back, with the Loss, we hear, of several killed. We also, it is said, had two Men killed at the same Time. (3)

The Provincial Congress of New-Hampshire have chose Col. Josiah Bartlett, of Kingston, a Delegate to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress, in the Room of General Sullivan, now serving his Country in the Continental Army. (3) (3)

Two Deserters from the Enemy came to Roxbury Camp last Week. It is said a Number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented. (5) (6)

In the late Exploit of cutting down Liberty-Tree in Boston, by Gage's Men, a Soldier, in attempting to dismantle it of one of its Branches, fell on the Pavements, by which he was instantly killed.

On Monday Evening, last Week, was married, at the Seat of Thaddeus Burr, Esq; in Fairfield, Connecticut, by the Rev. Mr. Eliot, the Honourable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; President of the Continental Congress, to Miss DOROTHY QUINCY, Daughter of EDMUND QUINCY, Esq; of Boston.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and others who were Inhabitants of the Town of Boston in May, 1774, at the Meeting-House in Watertown, on the 5th Instant, Mr. WILLIAM COOPER was chosen a Representative of the said Inhabitants, in the Room of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq; lately chosen a Counsellor for this Colony.------ The Meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the 20th of September, Instant, in order to receive the Report of a Committee relative to the sufferings of Poor of Boston.

David Henley, Esq; of Charlestown, in this Colony, was lately appointed Major of Brigade in the Continental Army. (3)

The Hon. J. Houston, Esq; A. Bullock, Esq; and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, the Delegates from Georgia, are arrived at Philadelphia, in order to take their Seats in the Continental Congress.

The following ACTS passed the General Assembly of this Colony in their late Session, viz. (8)

An ACT to confirm and establish the Resolves of the several Provincial Congresses of this Colony. (9)

An ACT for making and emitting of Bills of public Credit.

An ACT declaratory of the Right of certain Towns and Districts, in the Colony of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, in New-England, to elect and depute a Representative or Representatives to serve for, or represent them in any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any Time to be held, and kept for the Service of the said Colony.

An ACT for removing from their respective Offices and Places all the Officers, both Civil and Military, belonging to this Colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective Offices or Places, by or under any Nomination, Appointment or Commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor, of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, either with or without the Advice and Consent of the Council, or Assistants of the said Province, or by the major Part of the Council, or Assistants of said Province, in the Absence of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, before the present Meeting of this General Court. (11)

An ACT prescribing the Form of an Oath, to be taken by all Commission Officers, both civil and military, who have been commissionated for this Colony, since the 19th Day of July last, or may be hereafter commissionated, until the further Order of the Great and General Court.

On Saturday the 3d Instant departed this Life, in the 67th Year of his Age, and about the 30th of his Ministry, the Rev. MATTHEW BRIDGE, of Framingham. In him were found the true Friend and sincere Christian. His affable Temper, and free familiar Disposition, rendered him sociable and agreeable to his Acquaintance and Connections. He left a disconsolate Widow and five Children, together with the affectionate People of his Charge, to lament the insupportable Loss. His Remains were decently interred last Monday.

Last Saturday Evening died at Topsfield, Mr. BENJAMIN KIMBALL, late Student of Harvard-College. Son of Mr. Jacob Kimball, of that Town. His Illness was a Fever and Dysentery, in which he was exercised with great Pain, which he sustained with great Patience, and remarkable Submission to the divine Will.------His Hopes of eternal Life were firm and strong to the very last, which enabled him to entertain the Views of his Dissolution with a Calmness and Serenity of Mind which was truly surprising, as well as satisfying and comfortable, to all who conversed with him in his Sickness.

Died at Maldon, last Thursday, in the 25th Year of her Age, Miss SALLY PORTER, second Daughter of Doctor Jonathan Porter of that Place.

A cheap, easy, and tried Remedy for the Bloody-Purging.

TAKE Molasses, Rum, and Sweet Oil, of each a like Quantity, mix them well, with a gentle Heat. To a grown Person may be given, a Spoonful at a Time, once in an Hour or two, till he recovers.------Persons newly taken have received Help by this Medicine very speedily, and have been recovered in a few Days: And Persons who had been afflicted with it a Month, or more, found much Benefit by it toward their Recovery.

TAKEN up near Fort No. 3½, in the Month of June last, an outside Coat or Surtout. Whoever will appear and describe said Coat may have it again, by applying to Capt. Cranson, in Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, paying all Charges.

DESERTED from the Camp at Cambridge, the 19th Instant, Jonas Adams, of Stow, in Capt. Patch's Company, in Col. Preston's Regiment. (3) Whoever will take up said Deserter and convey him to the said Company, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

August 22, 1775. SAMUEL PATCH, Captain.

THE Students of Harvard-College are hereby advertised, that the Town of Concord, in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, is pitched upon by the Hon. and Reverend Corporation and Overseers of said College, as a proper Place for convening the Members of said public Seminary of Learning; and that by Vote of the Corporation, said Students are required to come together at the Town aforesaid, on the first Wednesday of October next, where all necessary Provision is made for their Reception, and they will have Boarding and Chamber Furniture at a reasonable Rate. At the aforesaid Time and Place, the President, Professors and Tutors, will attend to the usual Instruction and Business of said College.

N. B. There is not to be a Fall Vacation the present Year.

SAMUEL LANGDON, President.

Cambridge, September 6. 1775.

WANTED, a good saddle HORSE, or MARE, not less than 14 Hands and a half high, that can both pace and trot light and easy, well kitted, and of good Spirit, not to exceed 6 Years old, or 7 at farthest. Any Person having such an one to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser at Head-Quarters, Cambridge, who will give a good Price.

Head Quarters, September 6, 1775.

EBENEZER WARNER

INFORMS all concerned, that he shall remove to Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, the first of October next; therefore defires all to whom he is indebted to prepare their Accounts, and they shall receive their Money; also earnestly defires all indebted to him to make immediate Payment.

N. B. Said Warner has to sell a Number of Horses, a Cow, Chaises, Sulkies, Saddles, &c. *Marblehead, Sept. 4. 1775.*

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL GAMMAGE,

Near the Coal in Cambridge,

A large Number of Heart Rum Hogsheads and Tierces.------A Nankeen Coat, a Pair of ribb'd Dimothy Breeches, and one or two Pair of Stockings, all tied in a Bundle, were lost out of Cambridge on the Day of the late Engagement at Charlestown by the said Gammage. The Person who has them in Possession is requested to return them to him, and he shall be well rewarded.

Stolen out of the House of said Gammage, a cloth colour'd serge Coat. Whoever will return the same shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.

DESERTED from Cambridge Camp, of Capt. Abner Cranson's Company, Timothy Darling of Framingham. Whoever will take up said Deserter and return him to said Company shall have all necessary Charges paid by me,

Prospect-Hill, Sept. 5, 1775. ABNER CRANSON, Capt.

LOST between Prospect-Hill and Medford Bridge, a POCKET-BOOK, made of light-colour'd German Serge, containing a Number of Province Bills, amounting to the Value of Nine or Ten Pounds. Whoever has found the same and will leave it with the Printers hereof, shall have a Reward of Two Dollars.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber, on the Night of the 2d Instant, out of Col. Royall's Pasture, a large black MARE, about 15 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, her Mane hangs on her right Side, paces and trots well, but chiefly inclines to pace, except when fretted. Whoever takes up said Mare and conveys her to Capt. Henry Dearborn, on Winter-Hill, in Col. John Stark's Regiment, or to me the Subscriber at Epping, in New-Hampshire, shall be handsomely rewarded for his Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid him, by me,

SIMON DEARBORN.

STRAYED or stolen from the Pasture of Lemuel Child of Roxbury, Innholder, a large brown HORSE with a Star in his Forehead, and wall Eyes, and has been nick'd. Whoever will take up said Horse and bring or send him to said Child, shall have three Dollars Reward, paid by me

Roxbury, July 26, 1775. LEMUEL CHILD.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, out of Temple's Pasture at Winter-Hill, on the Night of the 25th of August, a red MARE, 4 Years old, between 14 and 15 Hands high, shod all round, a white Face and both hind Feet white, with a lightish Spot on the fore Part of the off gambrel Joint, and two black Spots on her near Buttock. Whoever will take up said Mare, and deliver her to me in Gage's Town, New-Hampshire, or Capt. Samuel Rickard in Camp, on said Winter-Hill, shall receive a handsome Reward. ALEX. WALKER.

Camp on Winter-Hill, Sept. 2. 1775.

STRAYED or stolen from a Pasture in Dorchester, near Col. Ward's Quarters, on the 25th of August, a light bay MARE, near 15 Hands high, with a black Mane and Tail, a large white Stripe in her Face, one wall'd Eye, one white hind Foot, with some white on the other, also some white Spots on one of her Buttocks, was full of Flesh when she went away, trots and paces; also a brown HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, had a sore Back when he went away, low in Flesh, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever will take up said Mare and Horse, or either of them, and return them to the Owner in Westborough, or give Intelligence to Capt. Josiah Fay, in Col. Ward's Regiment of Dorchester, where they may be found, or to the Owner in Westborough, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary Charges paid by me,

Westborough, Sept. 5. 1775. JONATHAN FAY.

TAKEN up in Uxbridge, a black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, about 14 Hands high, a natural Trotter, which answers to an Advertisement in the Essex Gazette, July 6. The Owner may have him again, by applying to BENJAMIN COGSWELL of Uxbridge, paying all Charges.

Cambridge, September 2. 1775.

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A DISCOURSE on Genesis xxxii. 9 10, 11.

And Jacob said, Oh God of my Father, I am not worthy of the least of all the Truth which thou hast shewn unto thy Servant, for with my Staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two Bands. Deliver me, I pray thee, from the Hand of my Brother; from the Hand of Esau; for I fear him, lest he will come and smite me, and the Mother with the Children.

By the Reverend WILLIAM DOYLE.

CONDITIONS.

It will make between two and three Sheets; and as it shall be immediately put in the Press, it will be very speedily finished.

Price to Subscribers, Six Pence Sterling: But if the Subscribers desire their Names to be printed, it will probably amount to Nine Pence Sterling, or a Shilling Lawful.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. *Edes*, Printer, in Watertown; Messrs. *S.* and *E. Hall*, Printers, in Cambridge; Mr. *Russell*, Printer, in Salem; and any that please also may lodge them at Deacon Jones's Tavern in Cambridge; and the respective Officers and Chaplains of the Army are requested to receive any others of them for the Author.

(2) See Boston Gazette, &c. see pa. 735, 743. & see pa. 793 (3) see index, under Army of the United Colonies, Provincial (4) see pa. 793. (5) see pa. 793. (6) See index, vol. I, under Liberty Tree. (7) see index, under Town of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, *Tuesday, August 1st*, 1775.

WHEREAS at a former Congress it was resolved, that if certain acts of Parliament, in the Continental Association enumerated and complained of, should not be repealed on or before the 10th day of September, 1775, the inhabitants of these Colonies would not directly or indirectly export any Merchandize or Commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies; and as some doubts have arisen with respect to the true spirit and construction of said resolve: to the end that such doubts may be removed,

Resolved, That under the prohibition, in the said Association contained, to export to or import from the islands of Great-Britain and Ireland, this Congress intends to comprize all exportation to and importation from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney and Man, and every European island and settlement within the British dominions; and that, under the denomination of West-Indies, this Congress means to comprehend all the West-India islands, British and foreign, to whatever state, power or Prince belonging, or by whomsoever governed, and also the Summer islands, Bahama islands, Berbicia and Surinam on the Main, and every island and settlement within the latitude of the southern line of Georgia and the equator.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

The following remarks were printed in the [*London*] Public Ledger of June 12, immediately after the Gazette writer's account of the battle of Lexington.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN *the news of the massacre first arrived, the pensioned writer of the Gazette intreated the public "to suspend their judgment, as government had received no tidings of the matter." It was added "that there was every reason to expect dispatches from General Gage by a vessel called the Sukey.*

The public have suspended their judgment; they have waited the arrival of the Sukey and the humane part of mankind have wished that the fatal tale related by Capt. Derby might prove altogether fictitious. To the great grief of every thinking man, this is not the case; we are now in possession of both the accounts; the Americans have given their narrative of the massacre & the favourite's official servants have given a Scotch account of the skirmish. In what one material fact doth the two relations, when contrasted with each other disagree? The Americans said "that a detachment of the King's troops advanced towards Concord; that they attempted to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord; that when they reached Lexington they found a body of Provincials exercising on a green, that on discovering the Provincial militia thus employed, the King's troops called out to them to disperse, damned them for a parcel of rebels, and killed one or two, as the most effectual method of intimidating the rest." This the writer of the Scotch account in the Gazette stiles, "marching up to the rebels to require the reason of being so assembled." Both relations however, agree in this, that a question was asked, the pensioned varnisher only saying that it was asked, in a civil, the Americans in an uncivil way, attended with the loss of blood.

Thus far then the facts, in every material circumstance, precisely agree; and, as yet, we have every reason to believe that the Salem Gazette is to the full as authentic as our government paper, which, as a literary composition, is a disgrace to the kingdom.

The Salem Gazette assured us that the King's troops were compelled to return from Concord; that a handful of militia put them to rout, killing and wounding several as they fled. Is this contradicted in the English Gazette? Quite the contrary; it is confirmed.—The Scotch account of the skirmish acknowledges, that on the hasty return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and several of the men killed and wounded." The Scotch account also adds, that "the Provincials kept up a scattering fire during the whole of the march of the King's troops of fifteen miles, by which means several of them were killed and wounded." If the American militia "kept up a scattering fire on the King's troops for fifteen miles," the Provincials must have pursued, and the Regulars must have fled, which confirms the account given in the Salem Gazette, wherein it is asserted that the Regulars "were forced to retreat." Whether they marched like mutes at a funeral, or whether they fled like the relations and friends of the present ministry, who were amongst the rebel army at the battle of Culloden, is left entirely to the conjecture of the readers, though it should seem that a scattering fire, poured in upon a retreating enemy for fifteen miles together, would naturally, like goods applied to the sides of oxen, make them march off as fast as they could.

The Scotch account in our English Gazette relates dreadful things respecting "the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels who scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men." If the public have an aversion to being imposed on, they need only refer to the affidavits of the Lieutenant and the rest of the King's forces, who were wounded and taken prisoners. In those affidavits, the parties freely, and of their own accord, make oath, that "although the King's troops began the bloody business and thus provoked the Provincials to a rage that might have justified merciless revenge, yet the Provincials behaved with unparalleled moderation, and had exercised every virtuous office humanity could suggest to such of the King's troops as had fallen into their hands." Whether therefore is the greater credit to be paid to the oaths of the parties who experienced this tenderness, or to the naked assertion of a pensioned varnisher, who trumps up a Scotch account of the matter manifestly to serve the purposes of ministry, by glossing over murders for the perpetration of which their heads should instantly be struck off.

The scald miserable Gazette writer concludes his narrative by informing the public, that General Gage says "that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy for his remarkable activity during the whole day."

The public will think this a very singular kind of compliment! The preceding part of the narrative had told a story about the troops marching, or in plainer English retreating from Lexington. They did not halt, but continued their retreat for fifteen miles.—What then are we to understand by the "remarkable activity of Lord Percy?" His personal bravery is too well known to leave room for suspicion that he ever would shew "remarkable activity" in retreating, yet the Scotch account in the Gazette leaves the compliment so ambiguous, that an invidious reader might suppose Lord Percy made it, like the swift footed Achilles, with—a light pair of heels. It is not surprising that Gen. Gage should wish to pay his court at Northumberland house; but when he pays another compliment, as he cannot write himself, he should intrust a better hand than the pensioned compiler of the Gazette.

To reason on facts, which are now indisputable, is a task which will better suit some future opportunity. The public have but to ponder on the melancholy truths thus attested by government. The sword of civil war is drawn, and if there is truth in Heaven, THE KING'S TROOPS UNSHEATHED IT. Will the English nation much longer suffer their fellow subjects to be slaughtered? It is a shameful fallacy to talk about the SUPREMACY of PARLIAMENT; it is the DESPOTISM of the CROWN and the SLAVERY of the people which the ministry aim at; for refusing those attempts, and for that only the Americans have been inhumanly murdered by the King's troops.

Englishmen, weigh these things with deliberation; make the case your own; if the massacre of brethren will not open your eyes, they deserve to be for ever shut against your welfare. Away with the canting piety of a court! Away with the affected candor of tools in office! Ministry are so candid that they would disguise the truth, and so pious—that they would take the sacrament as Barbarians keep carousals, and drink of the cup—if it was but filled with the libations of the blood of FREEMEN.

To be SOLD, by

GEORGE WILLIAMS,

At his Store in SALEM,

Good brown SUGARS and COCOA.

STRAYED or stolen from Winter-Hill, last Friday Night, a grey MARE, about 8 Years old, 14 Hands high, with a Scar across each of her Thighs, and another on her right Buttock. Whoever will take up said Mare, and bring her to Capt. Abbot, in Col. Stark's Regiment, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

AMORY & GREENLEAF

ADVERTISE all who are indebted to said Company, that ENOCH GREENLEAF resides at Hollis, in the County of Hillsborough, and Province of New-Hampshire; to whom they are desired to apply, and pay their respective Balances.

N B. Said GREENLEAF has for Sale, New-England and West-India Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, with sundry other West-India Goods, a small Assortment of English Goods, and Brazier Ware, also choice French Indigo.

Camp, Cambridge, August 27, 1775.

DESERTED from Capt. Hart's Company, in Col. Sargent's Regiment, William Turner, a short thick Fellow, about five Feet high, mark'd with the Small-Pox, has very thick Lips, mutters and scowls when he speaks, had on when he went away a green Coat faced with black, and yellow Buttons; carried with him a short blue Jacket, which he commonly wears. Whoever will apprehend said Turner, and return him to Capt. Hart, or Col. Sargent, shall receive Forty Shillings Reward, by me, MOSES HART, Captain.

TAKEN up the 6th Instant, a brown HORSE, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, not shod behind, his two hind Feet partly white. Whoever has lost said Horse, telling the Marks and proving his Property, may have him again, by applying at Mr. Gakwell's Tavern, and paying all Charges. *Cambridge, August 22. 1775.*

FOUND by the Subscriber between Woburn and Andover, a Pair of SADDLE-BAGS: The Owner may have them again by telling the Marks, paying the Charge of this Advertisement, and by applying to *Andover South-Parish.* J. PAUL MASCARENE.

To be SOLD, by

SAMUEL COOKE, jun.

Near Watertown Bridge,

A Quantity of choice fresh Limes,

by the Hundred or Dozen.....Also,

A small Quantity of English & West-India GOODS.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Benjamin Lynde, Esq; Judge of the Probate of Wills for the County of Essex, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of ROBERT SMITH, late of Salem, in said County, Shipwright, deceased, do give Notice that the further Time of three Months, from the fourth Day of July, being allowed by said Judge to the Creditors of said Estate to bring in their Claims, that they will attend that Service at the Boston and Salem Coffee House, near the Church in Salem, on the first and second Monday in September, and the first Monday of October next, from Six to Nine o'Clock, Afternoon.

STRAYED or stolen from Cambridge, on the Night of the 19th Instant, a bay MARE, four Years old, about 14 Hands high, has one white hind Foot, trots and paces. Whoever shall take up said Mare and give Information to Lieut. Goss, in Col. Prescot's Regiment at the College, or to me the Subscriber at Hollis, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

Hollis, August 21, 1775. STEPHEN JEWET.

RUN away from his Master, James Perkins, jun. of Bridgwater, an Apprentice, named Thomas Prince, about 19 Years of Age, had on when he went away, a reddish flannel Jacket, spotted with woolen Yarn, a check Shirt and striped Trowsers, is of a small Stature, has red or sorrel Hair. Whoever will take up said Apprentice and convey him to his Master at Bridgwater, shall have Six Pence Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. Whoever shall harbour, conceal or carry off said Apprentice may expect to answer for the same to

Bridgwater, August 15, 1775. JAMES PERKINS.

NEHEMIAH NORCROSS,

Tailor from Charlestown,

DESIRES to inform his Customers that he carries on his Business, as usual, in Watertown, two Doors above Mr. Saltmarsh's Tavern.

N. B. Said Norcross makes cloth Half Gaiters, in the neatest Manner.

LOST by the Subscriber, by some Means unknown to him, a Province Note, signed by Henry Gardner, and indorsed by Mr. James Gowing, for £.5, L. M.— if any Person would be kind enough to observe when said Bill is offered to be passed, and will inform the Subscriber, or any Way help him to said Note again, shall have Two Dollars Reward, by

Danvers, August 22, 1775. FRANCIS SYMONDS.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Common, near Cambridge Meeting-House, on or about the 27th Instant, a dark brown HORSE, about 12 or 13 Years old, about 14 Hands and an Half high, paces and trots, and is handy to his Hand-gallop, a cut Main, something low in Flesh, the hinder Part of his Back on each Side gall'd by the Pad of the Saddle. Whoever will take up said Horse and deliver him to Lieut. John Keys, in General Putnam's Regiment, at Cambridge, shall have one Dollar Reward and all necessary Charges paid by me,

Cambridge, August 27, 1775. EBENEZER WALES.

STRAYED or stolen out of the Pasture of Joshua Gay, Innholder in Dedham, the beginning of last Week, a brown colour'd Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, paces wholly, about 9 Years old, one white Foot, or more, a black Streak round her Breast, occasioned by drawing. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to said Joshua Gay, or Dudley Wright of Colchester in Connecticut, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Cambridge, August 25. 1775.

DESERTED from Cambridge Camp, of Col. John Glover's Regiment, and in Capt. William Blackler's Company, David Emery, by Trade a Mason, of Marblehead, but lately removed to Boxford; also Amos Dimond of Scituate, a Mariner, brought up in Boston, came home the last Voyage with Capt. Laughton of Boston. Whoever will take up the said Deserters, and confine them in any of the American Goals, or conduct them to their Regiment in Cambridge, shall have all necessary Charges paid by

WILLIAM BLACKLER, Captain.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber of Nottingham-west, in the Province of New-Hampshire on the 23d of July last, a black MARE, 11 Years old, well set, judged to be about 13 or 14 Hands high, both trots and paces, has a long Blaze in her Forehead, and a white Spot on one of her Nostrils, a large Scar on her near Thigh, and shod all round.— Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to me, shall have Four Dollars Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

Nottingham west, Aug. 3, 1775. ELEAZER CUMMINGS.

BROAD-CLOTHS.

There is for Sale, at BICKER's Shop, in Cambridge, near the House formerly improved by Mr. Bradish, as a Tavern,

A Fine Assortment of blue, and other colour'd Broad Cloths, with Trimmings to match, with a good Assortment of Checks, Linens; Silk, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticks, Corduroys, striped Hollands, Velvit and Velverets, Ratteens, Serges, Diapers, Cambricks, Lawns, worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns of most Colours, Cambletteens, Sewing Silks, Twist, Threads, Buckrams, Quality Binding, Crewels, Tapes, Needles, Pen and Jack Knives, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Felt Hats, Loaf Sugar by hundred or less, Lynn Shoes, Ribbons, Nonesopretties, gold and silver Lace, gold Buttons and Loops, suitable for Hats, with a Variety of other Articles. t. b. o. t. f.

STRAYED or stolen from me the Subscriber, on the 18th of August, a likely black MARE, 5 Years old, about 14 Hands high; a stockey, handsome turn'd Mare, with a large white Blaze in her Forehead, two or three of her Feet white. If any Person will take up said Mare and deliver her to Mr. Jones in Cambridge, or Mr. Jones of Mendon, or convey her safe to any other Place and give me Intelligence at Mendon, shall be intitled to four Dollars Reward, besides necessary Charges.

DANIEL CORBET.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, a likely HORSE, about 14 Hands and an half high, 7 Years old, brown, or bearing upon a mouse Colour, Dock short, lame in his off hind Foot, with a small Bunch of white Hair on one of his Hams. Whoever will take up said Horse and deliver him to Mr. Jones in Cambridge, or keep him safe in Custody and give Intelligence to Mr. Jones, shall have Four Dollars Reward, besides necessary Charges.

JAMES RUSSELL.

(1) *See index under Congress, Continental, Association, &c.*

(2) *See index under Forces, Country, Assembly, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, & Army of the United Colonies, &c.*